



# The Big Sky

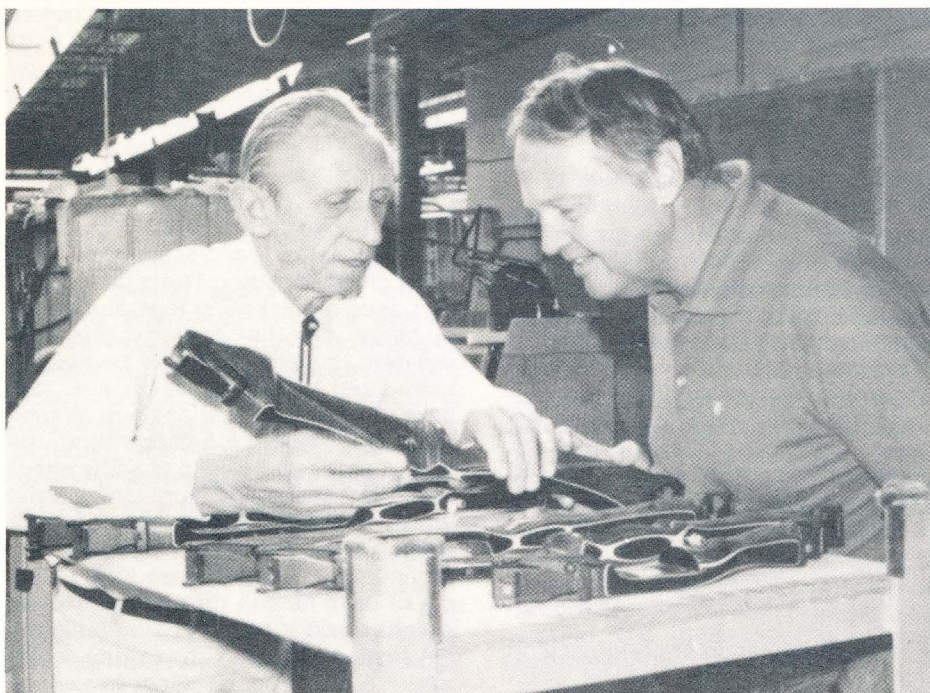


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## MORE FRED BEAR TIPS ON BOWHUNTING



Fred Bear and Poet James Dickey inspecting a Fred Bear Take-Down bow during a visit to Bear Archery by the Pulitzer Prize author of "Deliverance." Dickey is an archer and bowhunter.

### AIR-SLASH REFLECTIONS ON THE FLIGHT OF AN ARROW

By James Dickey

A target in the woods, part of a field range, has a different effect on the archer from one raised in an open space; in a pasture, say, or in the Olympic Games.

Somewhere on a path the archer stands, looking down through trees at a quiet round of black and white, fifty-five yards away, the distance at which

an arrow flight is most beautiful, decisive, followable; from release to impact most intensely livable.

Before raising the bow the archer is likely to look at what he has in his hand, for a moment not being sure whether it is a weapon or a musical instrument. Quiet increases, and a sense of secrecy; stealth, even, because of the very real presence of animals and birds surrounding the alleyway of living twigs and leaves down which his arrow is to fly, containing whatever accuracy his body may impart: may have imparted, for on its coming flight, after the arrow has left the bow, destiny will ride with it; it cannot come back, but it may fly perfectly; in a second and a

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### INCLUDING DETAILS OF HIS EQUIPMENT AND HOW HE SHOOTS

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*(Editor's Note: Everyone seems interested in knowing more about Fred Bear's equipment, hunting clothing, and his unique shooting technique. The following is how he explained these things awhile back to one fellow who wrote in and asked him. We thought our readers might enjoy this insight into America's Dean of Bowhunters.)*

"...You ask if I am right or left handed. I shoot a bow left handed. I throw a ball left handed. I bat left handed. I play golf left handed. But I do almost everything else right handed, including the shooting of a gun. One of the interesting things in this connection is that my right eye is my master eye.

My hunting bow is 60 inches. It has been sixty inches for about 40 years; just why I am not sure that I know although I do know one reason. For over twenty years, I've used a bow quiver and I prefer to have the bow a couple of inches longer than the arrows; that way I can lean the bow against a tree without the nocks filling with dirt.

My bow weight is 65 lbs. I've used this weight for a great many years. I can't suggest a minimum weight because every time I think how heavy a hunting bow should be I remember that there have been many deer killed with 35 lb. bows. From that I would guess that a 35 lb. bow could probably be considered a very minimum. In hunting with a light weight bow your arrows have to be extremely sharp, and it would help, of course, if you didn't encounter too many heavy bones. But we

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normally recommend at least a 40 lb. bow for hunting big game like deer.

On the maximum weight, I haven't any suggestions to make. I think the archer should shoot whatever weight bow he might want to shoot, or might feel capable of shooting. The thing to remember, however, is that maximum efficiency and maximum striking energy is not attained merely by jumping your bow weight. It's like having a boat with a 100 horsepower engine in it that goes 30 miles per hour. It doesn't mean that if you put 200 horsepower in it that you'll go 60 miles per hour; maybe you'll get an extra 5 miles per hour, maybe 10 if you're lucky.

Same is true with bows. You cash in on the efficiency of the heavy bow only by increasing arrow weights. In all hunting activities, I like to use the factor "nine"; nine times your bow weight for your arrow weight in grains. For instance, my arrows, 28 inches in length for a 65 lb. bow, will run between 575 and 600 grains.

I like bow strings 15 or 20 lbs. heavier than is recommended. The reason for that is twofold. One is that the heavier string, while it does cut arrow velocity somewhat, deadens the twang of the string. It also adds a little safety margin when you're hunting if you tear a few strands on a sharp rock or against a rough tree, you still have a margin of safety until it can be replaced.

I use one nocking point above the arrow. The reason for one nocking point is that in not wanting to take your eye off game, a second arrow can be nocked on the string below and then moved up until it hits the nock and you're ready to shoot again, without checking by eye.

I carry one spare string at all times when I am hunting. This is not a new string; this is a string that has been broken in by shooting.

The arrow rest is covered with whatever material will deaden the sound of the arrow. I shoot entirely by instinct and I'm not concerned with the distance to the target in terms of yards. I'm only concerned with distance to the target in feel. My bow is canted at 15 to 20 degrees at whatever angle is required to get my eye directly above the arrow.

When standing erect pulling back to an anchor alongside your face, (my anchor is the second finger on the corner of the mouth), your eye will be beside the arrow from a vertical point of view. I stoop from the waist, sort of a bending of the shoulders, until my eye is right above the arrow. I usually have to build out on the side of the bow until the arrow goes in the direction it is pointed.

When I'm testing a new bow I just tape on pieces of leather or wood, until I find the right thickness and then I make a piece of leather that thickness and cement it on permanently.

I am a snap shooter, and I want to point out to you that there are two kinds of snap shooters. Snap shooting as a general rule develops from an attack of what is called "freezing," and freezing is a triggering of the release hand by the eye. It is an involuntary release of the arrow before you want to. The difference between the snap shooter who has this affliction and one who does not is that if a full draw is not reached no accuracy can result.

In my own case, I always come to a full draw. There is no pause when I get there; the arrow is gone. If I try to hold, I cannot hit the target. I have suffered from this business of freezing. I went through three years of agony over it. A tournament shooter can use a clicker, and in most cases can eliminate the problem that way. But for the instinctive archer, it is more difficult. It took me three years to correct mine. It is necessary to always come to a full draw. I have to discipline myself to do this at each shot.

I draw 28 inches and my arrows are 29 inches with either the blunt field point or the broadhead attached to it. So in the case of the broadhead, I have an inch to the back of the head at my full draw length.

I am not concerned about whether my weathers or feathers are left or right handed, but I insist on helical fletch and I like a very large feather. I've never shot other than three-fletch arrows. I'm sure four-fletch has advantages. I think they can be cut lower and stand up under wet weather probably better than three-fletch.

I've no particular color preference on fletching except many times when making a film it is very important to have the arrow show more clearly in flight. For this reason, I use rather bright colored feathers: white and yellows, and maybe a black cock feather for a contrast. Sometimes the arrow shaft is full white.

I use speed nocks because the notch is deeper than in most nocks and the sides are flared out in the back so they can be slapped on the string faster.

Naturally, I don't fletch my own arrows and I use the Razorhead (the Bear Razorhead, if you'll permit me) and I always use the insert even in shooting an elephant....and there's a reason for this. The insert opens up an "X" hole and gives better penetration because it relieves pinching on the shaft and also leaves you a better blood trail. I use a Razorhead with the insert for all kinds of game. Makes no difference the weight of the bow or the size of game.

I sharpen my arrows with a file. I'm able, by using a stroking action, to get a very fine edge. I have never honed my arrows.

As I said before, I like an arrow that is nine times my bow weight in grains. Penetration is a matter of kinetic energy and it's a well known fact that a heavy object moving at the same speed is much harder to stop than a lighter one.

Next topic - shooting style....canted bow, yes, the angle of the cant is determined by whatever stoop is necessary to get the eye above the arrow. I use a shooting glove with heavy soft tips and three finger release (the arrow between the first and second). My anchor point is always the same, and I have never, since its invention, used anything but the bow quiver.

Normally, I don't shoot too much during the winter and summer. But about six weeks to two months before the beginning of a hunting trip, I start working out on the bow. I have in the woods near my home, a little shooting range that's made up of seven targets; each one set up against a mound of dirt either natural or pushed up by a bulldozer. The targets are deer silhouettes cut out of three thicknesses of corrugated that have been glued together. These are tacked to stakes representing legs at a deer's distance off the ground. This corrugated is held to these stakes by large-sized roofing nails, the kind that have the metal washer on them. When I first begin shooting before a hunt, the bow seems real heavy and I only shoot until I'm tired, because muscles build up by breaking them down. Like a weight lifter, one lifts a weight a certain number of times, then after a couple of days he can lift either a heavier weight or do it more times. I build my physical condition up to the point where a bow doesn't seem heavy any more and then I continue with my practice.

But one thing I did experiment with in the past. I wanted to see how much I had lost in accuracy by not practicing and several years ago, not having shot an arrow for six months, I went out and

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the first shot was as good a shot that I had ever made, right through the rib section of my corrugated targets, at about thirty five yards, and the next year I approached the problem with the same thought in mind. The results were the same.

Now those two instances don't prove anything but it is an indication that the feel, if I can use that word, or the instinctive feel, is something like swimming, once you have learned it, you don't get away from it. I think practice is needed to loosen up and to maybe correct some faults that have to be brushed up each year but I think basically, the problems of instinctive shooting don't have to be learned over and over again.

Most bowhunters do not shoot *enough during the hunting season*. It's that very first arrow that counts because almost every time in hunting, that's the only shot you're going to get at that animal.

I don't mean that you shoot one arrow and if you hit the target you say, "well, okay....I don't need any more practice; I'm in good shape." You need to loosen up during hunting. The way I do it, I use our Converta-point arrows and I usually carry just five arrows in my quiver. Sometimes, if I'm going to be a long ways from the car or more arrows, I will take eight. But normally, I have five arrows.

I have three or four blunt points in my pocket, so I can, anytime I want to shoot a few practice shots, simply unscrew the broadheads and replace them with blunt points, do my practice, and then change back to hunting heads.

I'll conclude this little business about the arrow by repeating again that the important time to practice is while you are hunting, and I don't mean when you are expecting a deer to come along, but at lunch time or when you are gathered together with your friends and have a little shooting contest, or at times when you're pretty apt not to see a deer, it's a good idea to loosen up your muscles and get off a few shots.

I use camouflage clothing and for years I've worn a dull green felt hat. The reason I prefer a hat is to keep the snow and water from running down the back of my neck. I use no camouflage on my hands and face unless I'm real hungry, although I highly recommend it to others. Here again, I suffer from the fact that I am in the archery promotional business and usually have a cameraman with me and I think it's important to look like a human being when facing the camera. I know it's an advantage to the deer as white faces loom up in the forest like a moon. If you wear glasses, try to cover their frames, too, to cut down on their shine, or wear contact lenses.

I use binoculars if I'm hunting in more or less open country but I very seldom use them for whitetail deer because they are usually in brushy country.

For footwear, when wet or cold weather isn't a factor, I wear a tennis shoe. I recently got myself a pair of leather gym shoes that I like very much.

For colder weather hunting, I use a rubber soled leather boot. It's a lace-up boot ten inches high with a regular heel. I do not use the heavily cleated rubber soles. They are noisy. I mention these rubber soles, I should have said they are part cork combination. I would use the same footwear for all kinds of hunting except polar bear.

In spite of all the new fabrics, the rainproof and water repellent materials, in my opinion, none of them have done the job of replacing wool. I still like wool. Wool will shed water for a long time and even when wet it will still keep the warmth....and it has the advantage also (and this is important) of being quiet in the woods. A twig or a limb, or a branch, can brush your arm or any part of your body and it will not give off the rasping sound most other materials will. The problem; wool can't be found in a camo pattern.

I never cover my hands regardless of how cold it is unless I am riding a horse, or unless I'm hunting polar bears. I have pockets in my camouflage jacket, slash pockets. These are lined with wool cloth and I cradle my bow and quiver under my right arm and go along with my hands in my pockets. I find that I cannot shoot accurately with any kind of a glove on my bow hand.

Again, the most important factor in bow hunting is practice, not only at home, but when you're hunting. I practice with broadheads here at my home range on the corrugated targets but when I'm in the woods, I use blunts.

*Fred Bear*

## THE HUNTER

"For millions of years we survived as hunters. In the few short millenia since our divorce from that necessity there has been no time for significant biological change—anatomical, physiological, or behavioral. Today we have small hope of comprehending ourselves and our world unless we understand that man still, in his inmost being, remains a hunter."

Robert Ardrey  
*The Hunting Hypothesis*

## CHECKOFF STATES TOTAL 31:

Thirty-one states now have nongame checkoff programs, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. California, Illinois and Michigan are the most recent to enact checkoff legislation.

The programs provide state income taxpayers a checkoff box on their tax forms to donate a portion or all of their refunds to the state wildlife agencies for nongame and other wildlife management. Twenty states had their programs in effect early enough to cover the 1982 tax year. They have collected almost \$6 million in refunds to support nongame efforts.

The states with nongame checkoffs include: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin. Several other states, including Maryland, are trying to enact such a program.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE



Fred and bowhunter Art Rymal on the practice range. Fred recommends pre-season practice on the corrugated cardboard cutout deer silhouettes as seen in the background.



James Dickey

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half—even a miss at this range is beautiful, but not as—all will be known.

I stood so, under such conditions, in the fall of 1956 with a neighbor of my brother's named Dave Sanders, in the early fall of the year, when no leaves had yet fallen, though all were tired. I remember recoiling a little from the target—what did it want?—but feeling this sensation leave me at the pleasure I found in the way the target existed in what seemed a perfect *setting* for itself. It was not a cardboard animal, sometimes used in special tournaments before hunting season; it was not gold, blue and red like the open-range targets used in the Olympics. It was that stark round black and white; over and across it was a long branch—reality. To it the arrow was to fly down a narrow lane to the target-face below us and set against a bank on the far side of a gully. If the arrow down-curved enough—*just* enough—it would clear the lower part of the limb and find the target. I had a notion then, already, that I would never again find such an exact challenge.

I also knew that I could not possibly hit the target, for I had only the most rudimentary notion of how to aim. I had an all-fiberglass bow, a backyard bow of not much account, five or six unmatched—and doubtless crooked—wooden arrows, hardly more than toys; in fact if I saw one of these now I would probably wonder it didn't have a rubber suction cup on the end of it. I watched Dave.

He shot, but before he lifted his bow he smiled at me and said an odd thing: "One shot—one life." I tried to follow the shot—the one, the life-shot—with my eyes, though I was astonished and off-thrown by the speed of the arrow from his tournament bow, a Long Drake, with double the whip of mine. The arrow dipped just under the branch: too much. Too low; in the black, scoring a three.

It was my turn. "Shoot higher than you think," Dave said, hunter-stealth coming into his voice. I drew the bow, and had some kind of sense of passing into the tension I was causing. I had been in one form of athletics or another all my life up to that time, and I had never participated in any sport in which being relatively large and able to run fast and move quickly had nothing to do with success. It came to me that the challenge here was stillness, and, possibly at the center of that high-tension immobility, a feeling of disregard, almost of nonchalance. I say I felt that then, but perhaps not fully; later on, after hundreds of arrows I did, I think, understand that the archer is like James Joyce's version of the true

artist: that he stands apart from his act, and is somewhere *else*, indifferent, "paring his fingernails."

My shot fishtailed badly and buried-up, as they say, in the lower part of the gully, well below the target bale, but I already knew that I would have to save some money and get myself a real bow, and some matched aluminum arrows. Then I would come back.

I took to shooting the range alone, where at first I lost many arrows. There is a truism among field archers that in order to develop you have to be able to find arrows in the woods, because, as one of them told me at the beginning, an arrow can hide in a place where you'd find a needle before you would it. I lost a good many arrows, but not so many on the fifty-five yard shot as on some of the others. Perhaps this was because the bale was set against a clay bank, but perhaps it was partly because I considered that shot *mine*, and tried my hardest—tried hardest for indifference—when I looked down the hollow leaf-space between it and me. Fifty-five ordinary yards bring out the absolute best in arrow-flight, making for an arc neither too great nor too small, a terse, undeniable predestined kind of whiplash arc, and devilish power; not at all, for example, like the high parabola of the eighty-yard shot, where the arrow "rainbows-in" and the element of luck is a little too much part of success. At fifty-five yards the sensations of foreordination, power, control, will and chance all come together. In your right eye, if you are right-handed, occurs the very bend of fate, a down-hooking air-slash that comes out where it must, after a trajectory of instantaneous and merciless beauty.

Later, when I began to participate in tournaments, I got the bow I wanted, for at the state meet I met Bud Adair, the winner, who that year posted a record score, shooting across the Tomacheechee range at Red Oak, Georgia, east of Atlanta. He made his own bows, and I got him to make me one. It had an extraordinarily heavy handle section, and an arrow-rest made of unborn calf; as quiet, truly, as the unborn. I still have it, but part of its spirit has gone on into my version of literature, for its description became the bow that my main character, Ed Gentry, uses in *Deliverance*.

Years later I read Eugen Herrigel's famous *Zen in the Art of Archery*, not all of which I buy, but some of which I buy hard. As with many other things, Dave Sanders put me on to it. Dave, who read a lot, showed me what Herrigel's teacher told him: "We master archers say: with the upper end of the bow the archer pierces the sky, on the lower end, as though attached by a thread, hangs the earth. If the shot is loosed with a jerk there's the danger of

the thread snapping. For purposeful and violent people the rift becomes final, and they are left in the awful center between heaven and earth."

I think of that, whenever I nock the arrow, raise the bow, and try to true-up with the quick of the target, through trees.

"One shot—one life!" I am not left in the awful center. One life, finally. Threaded now. Let's go where it's at.

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## CONGRESS & WILDLIFE

*The following wildlife related items were covered in the first session of the 98th Congress:*

Action was completed on several appropriation bills affecting federal wildlife conservation programs in fiscal year 1984. The U.S. Forest Service wildlife program was treated fairly with a \$2 million increase over last year for habitat management, up to \$34 million. The Forest Service's habitat research budget, however, is \$8.5 million for this fiscal year, the same as in FY 1983.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service came out very well in the appropriations process also. It received \$270.8 million for resource management this year which is about \$24 million more than in FY 1983. Also, the FWS was appropriated \$42 million for land acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. That is about \$7 million more than last year.

Wildlife management in the Bureau of Land Management did not rate well with Congress this year. That agency received only \$13.5 million for wildlife management on its 327 million acres of public land. That is \$1.5 million less than last year. That lack of support from the Administration and Congress is a crippling blow to fish and wildlife on public domain lands.

Wetland protection was a major conservation topic in the first session of this Congress, but only one small piece of legislation managed to squeak through before recess. The measure enacted was H.R. 2395, extending the Wetlands Loan Act for a year. That Act authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to receive loans from the general treasury to help fund wetland acquisition. Other monies going into the program come from federal duck stamp sales receipts.

Congress enacted the legislation because more comprehensive wetland measures (H.R. 3082 and S. 1329) were stalled in the House and Senate.

(Continued on next page)



Hearings on a host of farmland conservation bills during the first session prompted the Agriculture Department to add wildlife benefits to its 1984 land set-aside (PIK) program. Under pressure from Congress, Ag Secretary John Block announced that he would include wildlife conservation as well as production control features in next year's commodity price support agenda. To be eligible for payments under the 1984 program, a producer must agree to limit crop acreage to not more than 90 percent of the farm's capacity and devote the other 10 percent to conservation purposes. Haying will not be permitted on the set-aside acreage and grazing will not be allowed during the six principal growing months. This should give pheasants, waterfowl, rabbits, quail and other wildlife an opportunity to produce their young before the cover is reduced or destroyed.

Congress also began consideration this year of legislation to clarify which wildlife management activities may be conducted in designated wilderness areas. State wildlife agencies on occasion have been forbidden from entering federally designated wilderness areas to restore wildlife populations. The problem is caused by a lack of uniformity in administration of wilderness among federal agencies and among regional offices of any one agency. Conservationists have developed guidelines that would state specifically what can be done for wildlife in wilderness areas, and Congress is considering the possibility of incorporating those guidelines into a pending wilderness bill.

### Public Lands

Congress appears to have side-tracked the Administration's attempt to sell large areas of national forests under the Asset Management Program. Members let it be known that selling national forest land in any sizable amounts would be taken very unkindly. No national forest land has been disposed of yet. As a matter of fact, Congress has added land to the National Forest System by making the Hector Unit in New York a ranger district of the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont. Congress decided to make the addition when the Agriculture Department announced that the 13,000-acre Hector Unit would be sold.

The sale of Bureau of Land Management property has been scaled down also. Pressure from Congress apparently forced that agency to continue its normal land trade and disposal program instead of going to massive sales as predicted.

*Wildlife Management Institute*

## WHO PAYS WILDLIFE'S WAY? FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE STUDYING SOURCES OF MONEY FOR STATE NONGAME PROGRAMS

Who foots the bill for fish and wildlife besides anglers and hunters?

Do the 83 million Americans who watch birds, photograph wildlife, and travel to national wildlife refuges support the objects of their affection as sportsmen do?

Will "wildlife lovers" become "wildlife backers?"

The Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is asking these questions as it investigates 18 potential sources of revenue that could be tapped to support State fish and wildlife programs.

This money would be used to support some of the nearly 3,700 wild vertebrate species, most of which are "nongame" species not sought by sportsmen. These animals do not carry special distinctions or protection, such as endangered and threatened species and marine mammals, and are not classed as feral species that have returned to the wild from their domestic state. Nongame species range from chipmunks and porcupines, for example, to herons and songbirds.

Although Federal income taxes and certain State taxes help to support some fish and wildlife management programs, sportsmen have traditionally carried the bulk of this financial responsibility. State fish and game management is supported largely by the States' sale of fishing and hunting licenses, and supplemented by the Federal excise taxes on fishing and hunting gear. In 1983, for example, nearly \$140 million was returned to the 50 States and Territories under the Federal aid programs, bolstering the \$484 million that fishermen and hunters paid for State licenses and permits during the preceding year.

"It's time that Americans who do their hunting with binoculars instead of shotguns be given the opportunity to shoulder part of the financial responsibility for conserving fish and wildlife," says G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. "Sportsmen have been quietly paying the excise taxes for State conservation programs for years—to the tune of over \$1.5 billion since the Federal aid programs first began. People who don't hunt and fish

but enjoy wildlife in other ways, from backyard bird feeders to outings on the National Wildlife Refuge system, must realize that their pastimes need their financial support, too."

A national survey by the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1980 estimated that \$6.6 billion is spent each year by non-hunters and non-anglers on equipment, travel, and related expenditures for fish and wildlife recreation. Of that total, for example, nearly \$1.2 billion is spent for binoculars and photographic equipment and \$517 million is devoted to bird feeding each year.

The potential sources of revenue that are currently being examined by the Fish and Wildlife Service for State nongame programs, include:

- \*Annual appropriations from general U.S. Treasury funds
  - \*Fees on minerals extracted from Federal lands and waters
  - \*Sale of "semi-postal" stamps whose cost would cover basic postage and a contribution to nongame programs
  - \*User fees on selected Federal lands and waters
  - \*A voluntary Federal income tax "checkoff"
- The sources also include special taxes on:
- \*Wild bird seed
  - \*Wild bird houses
  - \*Wild bird feeders
  - \*Wild bird waterers, birdbaths, and heaters
  - \*Fur from wild animals
  - \*Backpacking and camping equipment
  - \*Off-road vehicles
  - \*Binoculars, monoculars, and spotting scopes
  - \*Wildlife identification books
  - \*Recreational diving equipment
  - \*Photographic equipment and film
  - \*Travel trailers and campers
  - \*Motorhomes

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

## HUNTING BANNED: CAR-DEER COLLISIONS UP!

Princeton Township, New Jersey effectively banned hunting in 1972 when it passed an ordinance forbidding the discharge of firearms within the corporate limits. Since then, deer numbers have increased and deer-car collisions have gone up 342 percent, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Township police stated that there were 33 deer-car collisions in 1972 when the ordinance was passed. By 1976, the number had risen to 81. And in 1981, 113 were reported to the authorities.



# FRED BEAR TALKS ABOUT HIS EQUIPMENT AND HOW HE SHOOT. IN THIS ISSUE:

THE FRED BEAR SPORTS CLUB  
Rural Route 4, Gainesville, Florida 32601



**GIVE A GIFT MEMBERSHIP TO THE FRED BEAR SPORTS CLUB. INTRODUCE A FRIEND, LOVED ONE OR YOUNGSTER TO THE GREAT OUTDOORS.**

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Married \_\_\_\_\_ Single \_\_\_\_\_  
Your Age \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
No. of Children \_\_\_\_\_ Ages \_\_\_\_\_  
Years hunted with gun? \_\_\_\_\_ bow? \_\_\_\_\_  
List memberships you hold in other outdoor, conservation, hunting or sporting clubs. \_\_\_\_\_  
List your last three hunting trips (gun or bow):  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ State or Area \_\_\_\_\_  
Game Taken \_\_\_\_\_ Bow or Gun \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ State or Area \_\_\_\_\_  
Game Taken \_\_\_\_\_ Bow or Gun \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ State or Area \_\_\_\_\_  
Game Taken \_\_\_\_\_ Bow or Gun \_\_\_\_\_  
If selected for Membership in the Fred Bear Sports Club, I pledge to protect the outdoor ecology and support the proper wildlife management of the woods, field and waters of this great land. I further pledge to uphold the State Fish and Game Laws to which I am bound, the preservation of our natural resources, the honest fulfillment of the restrictions under which I compete in all outdoor events and to follow the Rules of Fair Chase.  
Applicant's Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Application \_\_\_\_\_



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Deluxe camo cap with genuine leather front features Fred Bear's likeness. One size fits all. \$8.95



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Catalog Number	Item	Quantity	Price Each	Total Enclosed
7876	Zippo Lighter		\$6.45	
7708	FBSC Cap		8.95	
	Car Window Decal		1.00	
	Bumper Sticker		1.00	
Florida residents add 5% sales tax Please make checks payable to Fred Bear Sports Club. TOTAL				



Car Window Decal \$1.00

**I'D RATHER BE BOWHUNTING!**

Bumper Sticker \$1.00